

County Court Proceedings.

Financial statement of Chariton county for fiscal year ending May 1st, 1888, prepared by county clerk, examined and approved and ordered recorded in full upon the records of this court, and further ordered that said statement be published in the Brunswick for one week. New 19, 55, 16, swamp land, sold to L P Patrick at private sale at \$1.25 per acre. E A Chapman ordered to repair bridge over Jones' branch on road from iron bridge to Guttridge's Mill. Repairs to cost not more than \$25. Appeal of Wm Kemmert et al from township board of Bowling Green township, dismissed on motion of appellants. Following rates per cent. on each \$100 of taxable property, real, personal, etc., as fixed for the year 1888, viz: County revenue fund, 20 cents on the \$100; bond interest fund, 5 cents on the \$100; bridge fund, 10 cents on the \$100; pauper fund, 5 cents on the \$100; and the county clerk is ordered to extend above rates on tax books for 1888, together with 15 cents on the \$100 for township purposes. B F Elliott appointed justice of the peace for Missouri township in place of Joseph Miles, removed from said township. On petition of A C Noll et al it is ordered that the n e s e 16, 56, 21, 16th section lands belonging to said township, be advertised for sale in the Brunswick for 60 days and sold at public sale. A L Wires appointed commissioner to view site and estimate cost of bridge across Chariton river at Dawkins' mill and report to next term of this court. T T Elliott allowed \$40, for services as agent of county in matter of debt against J C McCullom to school fund. B F Crawley allowed \$4.75 for recorder's fees from county. M W Anderson & Co., for supplies to prisoners in jail, allowed 65 cents. W W Rucker, for services as county attorney to May 1, 1888, and fees, allowed \$271.65. T T Cruise, for salary as janitor for April, 1888, allowed \$30. R D Edwards, deputy county clerk, for April, 1888, allowed \$62.50. First quarterly statement of J A Lee, county clerk, for year 1888, filed, examined and approved. First quarterly statement of J A Egan, circuit clerk, for 1888, filed, examined and approved. Bills of costs in following criminal cases certified from circuit court, allowed: State vs Alfred Hayes et al... \$26 45 State vs Sam I L Bruce... 14 10 Total... \$40 55 for which warrant was drawn payable to J A Egan, circuit clerk. \$100 appropriated to build a bridge on road leading north over slough one mile west of Keytesville, and D B Kellogg appointed commissioner. J A Lee, for cash paid by him in bond matter, allowed \$16.15. G G Dameron, account as county judge and as member board equalization, allowed \$44.70. John McClelland, as county judge, for same services, allowed \$46.90. W E Perkins as judge county court on same account, allowed \$44.50. Court adjourned to 1st Monday in June next, at which time action will be taken in matter of issuing renewals of bonds bearing 5 per cent per annum in place of those now bearing 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, and such other matters as may come before it. A ROMANTIC story comes from Clayton county, Ga. Back in '69 one Mann fell in love with a local beauty, and all arrangements for their wedding were made; but subsequently the father-in-law interposed an objection to the young man because of his politics. The bride, too, suddenly became adverse to marrying him on that account, and so the day set for their wedding she was suited with another sutor. The rejected groom at once disposed of his property in the county and removed to Texas, where he has since lived and is said to have grown rich. About a year ago he visited the scene of his former county days to find that his sweetheart had a daughter, aged 18, who bore a most striking resemblance to her mother. He lost no time in proposing to her. She accepted, and this week it set for the wedding—which will make his old-time love his mother-in-law instead of his wife. When will talkers refrain from evil speaking? When listeners refrain from evil. At present there are many so credulous of evil, they will receive suspicious and impressions against persons whom they don't know, from a person whom they do know—an authority good for nothing.

FUN.

Many a man who prides himself on being self-made is simply a product of his good wife. One who seems to know says there are 172 species of creatures that are blind—in addition to lovers. There is such a thing as ingrained dishonesty. A man has been found who plays solitaire and cheats. A woman who dresses well on a hundred a year says: "I am too poor to buy anything but the very best." A married man in Wisconsin when put upon the witness stand said he did not know his wife's given name. He always called her "Sis." Wife: "Rev. Gums said for us to go to church this morning prepared for the collection." Husband: "I am prepared. I left every cent I had in my other clothes."—The Colonel. Pay as you go, and don't go till you pay. Can a blind man be held for a bill which he accepted payable at sight? Betting on a man's death is called life insurance. Money is paid over to friends of the winner. It is sad to see family relics sold at auction, but the most painful thing under the hammer is generally the thumb-nail. Mrs. Partington, dear old lady, says there are few people nowadays who suffer from "suggestion of the brain." "What is your name?" asked a teacher of a boy. "My name's 'Julius,'" was the reply. Whereupon the teacher impressively said: "You should have said 'Julius, sir' and now my lad," turning to another boy, "what is your name?" "Billions, sir." Remember the etiquette of George Washington, my boy," says a careful father. "Who was George Washington, papa?" queried the hopeful. "Why, he was the man who couldn't tell a lie, of course." "What was the matter with him, couldn't he talk?" Father (trying to read the paper): "What was that great racket in the hall just now?" Mother: "One of the children fell down the stairs." Father (irascibly): "Well, you tell those children that if they can't not fall downstairs quietly they won't be allowed to fall down them at all." Creditor: "When shall I call for the amount of my bill, Mr. Smith?" Debtor: "Oh, at any time. What time will best suit your convenience?" Creditor: "Well, I have less to do on Thursday than any other day of the week." Debtor: "Very well. Then you may call for the amount every Thursday." "What shall we name baby, sister?" a mother asked of her little 4-year-old daughter. "Call her 'Early' that's a pretty name." "Early! that is not a little girl's name." "Oh, yes, it is. Don't you remember you read to me about a little girl who was to be the May Queen, and who wanted her mother to call her 'Early'?" THE BOND PURCHASE. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The total amount of bonds purchased under the circular of April 17, including to-day's purchases, is \$18,083,000. Their cost to the government, including premium, was \$21,665,500. When the secretary issued his offer to buy bonds the treasury surplus, as stated in the official statement, was \$105,225,000. Since then it has fluctuated between \$110,000,000 and 102,000,000. According to the statement issued yesterday it was 105,400,000, or slightly in excess of what it was when the buying of bonds began, showing that the excess of receipts over expenditures during the period stated was greater by \$175,000 than the amount expended up to yesterday in the purchase of bonds. It is understood that this apparent failure to reduce the surplus had considerable to do with the action of Acting Secretary Thompson to-day in accepting over \$7,000,000 of bonds at rates higher than had previously been paid. To-day \$1.37 was paid for 4 per cent bonds and \$1.08 for 4 1/2. Heretofore \$1.26 and \$1.07 respectively were the highest prices paid, and many large offers were rejected in cases where the rates were the same as those accepted to-day. The disbursements on account of to-day's purchases will bring the surplus below \$100,000,000. It is known that Secretary Fairchild is disposed to buy heavily, but it is intimated at the department that it is not likely he will go above to-day's rates unless specially impelled thereto by the interests of the government. A GERMAN in Minneapolis named Klein has three sons. Of these one has studiously retained the family name, while the two others have translated it into its equivalents—Little and Small.

HERE AND THERE.

If it is proper to set a thief to catch a thief somebody should send procrastination after the thief of time. A Connecticut photographer is indignant because a number of tintypes which he sent to the Paris saloon were returned. A Vermont minister has preached 121 funeral sermons, with net returns of two barrels of apples and a silver dollar. The North China Herald says that agents of the Panama canal made arrangements to kidnap 30,000 Anamese coolies to work at Panama, but the enterprise failed. In the grand court of the Kremlin, at Moscow, there is about to be erected a monument in memory of the late czar which will cost \$650,000. For every 1,000 inhabitants the United States runs trains 9,700 miles annually, while the train mileage of Great Britain, on the same basis, is 7,500; Belgium, 4,300; France, 3,550; Germany, 3,250. The cornflower that was the favorite of Kaiser William—the blue "bachelor's button" of this latitude—is said to be the badge of the liberal party in Belgium, while the red poppy is that of the conservatives or clerical party. At Almon, N. Y., a wealthy gentleman 70 years of age is being sued for breach of promise of marriage by an attractive widow of 63, who thinks that nothing less than \$30,000 will repair the damage done to her heart. As an evidence of the progress that modern ideas are making in Japan, it is stated that that country is now building thirty-four new railroads, at a cost of over \$50,000,000, and it has hundreds of miles of railroads already built. The 2-year-old son of a Bohemian farmer, living near Oakdale, Neb., fell into a dry well seventy feet deep, and was there sixty hours before he was rescued. When taken out the lad appeared to be none the worse for his adventure. An Old-Time Love Letter. In an old book, dated 1820, there is the following very curious love epistle. It affords an admirable play upon words: "Madame.—Most worthy of admiration! After long consideration and much meditation on the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation. On your approbation of the declaration, I shall make preparation to remove my situation to a more convenient station, to profess my admiration, and if such obligation is worthy of observation and can obtain commiseration, it will be an aggrandizement beyond all calculation of the joy and exultation of yours. SAYS DISMISSEMENT. "Sir,—I pursued your oration with much deliberation at the great infatuation of your imagination to show such veneration on so slight a foundation. But after examination and much serious contemplation I am persuaded your animation was the fruit of recreation or had sprung from ostentation to display your education by an odd enumeration, or rather multiplication, of words of the same termination, though of great variation in each respective signification. Now, without disparagement, your laborious application in so tedious an occupation deserves commendation, and thinking imitation a sufficient gratification, I am without hesitation, MARY MODERATION." Rats and Matches. Fire Marshal Whitcomb, of Boston, has been recently experimenting with rats and matches, shut up together in a cage, in order to ascertain whether they are likely to cause fires or not. In the absence of other known cause, frequent fires have been ascribed to their agency, while at the same time many underwriters affected to scoff at the idea. The question may, however, now be considered as settled. The very first night that Marshal Whitcomb's rats were left alone with the matches, four fires were caused, and not a day passed while the experiment was being tried that fires were not set in this way. The rats were well fed, but they seemed to find something in the phosphorus that they liked. It was noticed that only the phosphorus ends were gnawed, and in nearly every instance the matches were dragged away from the spot where they had been laid. OTTO HOENER, the new piano prodigy, over whom London is going into raptures, is said by careful critics to be gaining the hearty approval of professional pianists. He looks younger than his alleged 11 years, and is a pretty boy with curly black hair and intelligent face. For six years he has been receiving careful training from Hans Huber, of Basel. In Sweden and Norway it is a crime to make any profit on the sale of liquor; it must be dispensed at cost.

Heroic Lives at Home.

The heroism of private life, the slow, unchronicled martyrdoms of the heart, who shall remember? Greater than knightly dragon slayers of old, is the man who overcomes an unholy passion, sets his foot upon it and stands serene and strong in virtue. Grandier than Zenobia is the woman who struggles with the love that would wrong another or degraded her own soul, and conquers. The young man, ardent and tender, who turns from the dear love of woman, and buries deep in his heart the sweet instinct of paternity, to devote himself to the care and support of aged parents or an unfortunate sister, and whose life is a long sacrifice, in mainly cheerfulness and majestic spirit, is the hero of the rarest type. The young woman who resolutely stays with father and mother in the old home, while brothers and sisters go forth to homes of their own, who cheerfully lays on the altar of filial duty that costliest of human sacrifices, the joy of loving and being loved—she is a heroine. I have known many such. The husband who goes home from every day routine, and the perplexing cares of business with a cheerful smile and a loving word for his invalid wife; who brings not against her the grievous sin of a long sickness, and reproaches her not for the cost and discomfort thereof; who sees in her languid eyes something dearer than girlish laughter, in the sad face and faded cheeks that blossom into smiles and even blushes at his coming—something lovelier than the old time spring roses—he is a hero. I think I know some such. The wife who bears her part in the burden of life, even though it be the larger part—bravely, cheerfully, never dreaming that she is a heroine, much less a martyr; who bears with the faults of a husband, not altogether congenial, with a loving patience and a large charity, with noble decision hiding them from the world—who make no confidants and asks no confidence, who refrains from brooding over shortcomings in sympathy and from seeking perilous "affinities," who does not build high tragedy sorrows on the inevitable, nor feel an earthquake in every family jar; who sees her husband united with her indissolubly and eternally in their children—she, the wife in every truth, in the inward as in the outward, is a heroine, though of rather an un-fashionable type.—Grace Greenwood. Mr. Scott, a wealthy manufacturer and a representative in congress, from Erie, Pennsylvania, district made a speech on the tariff bill last Friday, in which he showed up the fallacy of the protection idea as being necessary to cause our American industries to prosper and expand. He spoke from the stand point of experience, having for several years been interested in protective industries to the amount of several million dollars. The following paragraphs are clipped from Mr. Scott's speech: "Upon no class of our people did the present fiscal burdens of our country bear so heavily as upon the farming class. One of the strong arguments that the protectionist made to the farmer was the home market that protection was alleged to insure for his product. It was a fallacy and a fraud, and intelligent farmers would not be longer deceived by it." In conclusion, he said: "We are here, sir, we the majority of the ways and means committee of this house, in defence of American industry. We alone offer it protection. We seek alone the independence and aggrandizement of domestic labor by liberating it from unnatural restraints and allowing it the undisturbed possession and complete enjoyment of its own earnings. The other side offer it—what? A monopolized market in which to buy the necessities of life on the one hand and the other a labor market subject to the caprice of trusts. "Will laboring men accept that generous tender and vote with the monopoly party under coercion of the employer? If they do, the hideous disaster foreseen by Jefferson, as the natural result of the restrictive and subsidy policy, will rush down upon us and the government of the Union will pass into the hands of those who openly propose to pervert its powers and employ them to plunder the people for their own enrichment. I do not believe, sir, that American liberty is destined to be extinguished in this ignominious fashion. Surviving, as it has, armed assault and every form of intrigue, will not perish of the base corruption of subsidy, it will not be throttled by mere greeds or smothered by vile monopoly." A SHARP Maine constable opened a cement barrel the other day on suspicion. He found it packed solidly with sand, wet down, and in the middle of the barrel was a twenty-gallon keg of whisky.

TO THE FRONT! AS USUAL. J. P. TIPPETT

Invites the Attention of the Farmers to his Unparalleled Stock of PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, CORN PLANTETS, CHECK ROWERS, BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, SPRING WAGONS AND WILLIAMS & HARRISON ROAD WAGONS. I also have an Immense Stock of McCormick STEEL BINDERS & MOWERS, —AND— EMPIRE HARVESTING MACHINES. With New Folding Binders and Mowers. I Carry the Celebrated "BLUE JAY" and other First-Class Binding Twines.

My Prices are as Low as the Lowest! COME AND SEE ME. Respectfully, J. P. TIPPETT, Keytesville, Mo.

The President's Summer Plans. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—The president and Mrs. Cleveland will take possession of Oak View during this week. The president has four engagements for the summer outside of Washington. May 21 he will go to Germantown, Pa., and attend the 250th anniversary of the Presbyterian church. On Decoration day he will be in New York and Brooklyn and will take part in the celebration of the Grand Army in both these places. June 1 he will be the guest of the Manhattan club of New York, and July 1 he will visit Gettysburg. An Austrian chemist claims to have invented a fluid of the most destructive properties. This fluid when brought into contact with the air, after the explosion of a shell in which it has been contained, is transformed into a gas, which, being heavier than the air, descends to the ground, killing all men and animals within its reach, and moreover destroying iron, bronze and other metals, as well as setting all inflammable things on fire. So at least the inventor declares in a letter published in one of the Vienna newspapers, and he adds that as far back as 1848 he offered his invention to the Austrian war office, which, however, declined both then and on a subsequent occasion to make experiments. For this reason he now gives publicity to his invention, as his patriotic feelings do not allow him to reveal his secret to foreign governments. The pension lobby is one of the strongest in Washington. Pension lawyers and pension agents revel in a new industry. They clamor for the breaking down of every barrier between them and the treasury. Clubs which call themselves "grand armies" frame bills and demand more money. The tone of these demands is truculent an offensive. Whoever says a word against voting all the money an army post requires is a traitor, and, as experience shows in such matters, the mere sight of money inspires a rage for more. It is a mania, acute and growing, and full of danger to the finances of the country.—New York Herald. ENTOMOLOGICAL SPARROW.—A pair of barn martins spent two days in constructing one of their mud nests under the eaves of a barn in Warriorsmark township, Penn. These nests have a small hole in the side for ingress and egress of the birds. When the nest was completed an English sparrow took possession of it, and defied all the frantic efforts of the martins to dislodge it. The story goes that the rightful owners of the nest tried for a whole day to dispossess the intruder, but, being defeated, they brought mud and deliberately plastered up the hole in the nest; hermetically sealing it, and entombing the pugnacious sparrow in the home it had usurped. The martins then built another nest at the side of the first one, and are occupying it as if nothing had happened. It is said that during the last presidential crisis in France a newspaper correspondent at Rennes wrote regularly to his newspaper. Every time the "political police" opened his letters. After a while he tried the plan of registering his letters. "Inclosure of 100 francs" he wrote on the outside of one in order to insure privacy for it, without, of course, putting the money inside. The letter arrived safely; none of the seals were broken, but neatly inclosed lay a postal order for 100 francs. The clever officers who had intercepted the letters thought that on opening they had lost the inclosure and substituted another, hoping thereby to escape unpleasant investigation. A SHARP Maine constable opened a cement barrel the other day on suspicion. He found it packed solidly with sand, wet down, and in the middle of the barrel was a twenty-gallon keg of whisky.



DICK DID EYE. This famous Norman stallion will make his seventh season, 1888, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week at the stable of J. L. Stacy, two and one-half miles north of Keytesville, and the remainder of the week at Pee Dee, at \$15 to insure with foal; money due when fact is ascertained or mare parted with. By the season, \$10; money due the first of July.

ALDERO ALLEDO. Norman stallions, two and one-half years old, will make their first season at the same time and places, and upon same terms as Dick Did Eye, will serve a limited number of mares. Also, Four years old, will be at the same places and will serve mares at \$8 to insure with foal; money due as above.

DICK DID EYE, JR., Four years old, will be at the same places and will serve mares at \$8 to insure with foal; money due as above. In all cases lien on colts will be held for payment of service, as authorized by act of Missouri legislature, approved April 24, 1887. Session acts, page 213. STACY & SMITH.

PONCEAU. Will make the present season at my stables, two miles west of Forrest Green, and six miles from Glasgow, on the Salisbury and Glasgow road, at \$25 to insure. The pedigree of this horse is recorded in the Percheron stud-books of France and America as follows: Dapple grey; 161 hands high; weight, 1,750 pounds; foaled April 15, 1884; imported 1886; bred by M. Bourdon, commune of St. Hilaire-sur-Erre, canton of Thel, department of Orne; got by VAILLANT (104); dam Biehe (6881) by VIEUX-VAILLANT (1883) out of L'Amie VAILLANT (404) by Prosper (895) out of Rosalie by Benvenuto, belonging to the Societe Hippique of Eure-et-Loir. PROSPER (895) by Decide (892) out of Bourreau by Vieux-Pierre (885); Decide (892) by Vieux-Pierre (894) out of Pelote, belonging to M. Berjeu, of Courvaillen, Vieux-Pierre (894) by Cocq (712), he by Mignon (715) out of Pauline by Vieux-Coco. MIGNON (715) by Jean-le-Blanc (739). VIEUX-VAILLANT (1883) by Pierre, belonging to M. Therin, out of a daughter of Vieux-Pierre (883). W. H. PATTERSON.

PILCHER DENMARK. This fine saddle and harness stallion will make the present season at my stable, at Craneyville, and will serve mares at \$10 to insure with foal; money due when fact is ascertained, mare parted with or removed from the neighborhood. I do not insure in second hands. DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE:—PILCHER DENMARK is a dark bay, 157 hands high, of fine form, style and action, and has taken several premiums in fine rings. He is a natural saddle horse and can go seven different gait. He was sired by Sumpter Denmark II; he by I. N. Bonta's Sumpter Denmark from Kentucky; he by Gaines' Denmark; he by Old Imported Denmark. Pilcher Denmark's dam was sired by Gen. Pilcher, of Kentucky; 2nd dam—stock not known, as she was sired in Indiana and foaled in Missouri. Care taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be responsible should any occur. T. F. CHURNE.

The bearded woman who recently died in a Chicago dime museum left a wife and seven children. CATS are in demand in the western part of Kansas, according to an exchange, which quotes them at \$1 a piece. The people of Booneville voted to put in an electric light plant last week, carrying the proposition by 318 majority. A FARMER named Walton, living near Byron, Ga., has five married daughters whose aggregate weight is over 1,000 pounds. Wm. Henr, born in the Hannah Cole Fort, one mile from Booneville, in 1815, has been a resident of Cooper county ever since. THERE is not a cross-eyed baseball player in the country. It is a general superstition that a cross-eyed man would irrevocably "noodoo" the game. CRICKERS are devastating Algeria, entirely destroying vegetation. Their dead bodies are creating a pestilence and interfering with the running of trains between Constantine and Batna. Two boys, aged 11 years, essayed as highwaymen Lawrence, Mass., and "held up" two clerks at the point of a revolver while they rifled their pockets. Sensational literature is said to be the cause of their exploit. A NEW YORK society woman had a ball dress made of white satin which had before making been run through the press of one of the great dailies, so that her costume was the news of the day. She won the prize for the most novel costume. THE DISSTON saw works at Tacony, Pa., were destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. This was the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. The loss amounts to \$300,000 with an insurance of \$190,000. High tax orators in the house denounce tax reform—"free trade" they call it—as "worse than secession. Well, the tax-reformers are not going to succumb. Neither are they going to allow any one else to succumb.—Mo. Republican. Two prominent St. Louis men have engaged in litigation over the ownership of a duck, valued at 25 cents. The preliminary suit made costs, in addition to attorney fees, of \$48, and now the case has been taken to the circuit court. HERMAN GOTTSCHALK, a New York merchant, possesses one of the rare and valuable coins of King Solomon's time, known as a holy shekel. It is of bronze and gold, about the size of an ordinary copper cent, and derives its name from the fact that it was only used inside the old temple at Jerusalem on certain festival days. Mr. Gottschalk is said to have been offered \$500 for it by the authorities of the antiquarian department of the British museum. The seat of a jurymen absent from the court was taken possession of by a dog. The judge, addressing one of the counsel, said: "You see Mr. Laning, the jurymen's seats are all occupied. Why not proceed?" The lawyer raised his glasses to his eyes, and after a brief survey of the jury box made the witty reply: "Your honor, that fellow might do for a juror, but I should hate to trust him for a jurymen." The judge joined heartily in the laugh that followed.